FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Jefferson Davis and the Evidence Against Him.

THE STATEMENT OF THE DIRECT TAX LEVY.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

A Passage-at-Arms Between Senators Conness and McDougall.

ELEGANT SENATORIAL COURTESIES.

BELIEF OF NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

An Important and Busy Day in the House.

Liquers in the Capitel-A Conference Ordered

The Eight-Hour Question Considered but not

A SEASON OF PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

THE ARMY BILL DISCUSSED AND AMENDED.

The Hon. Jack Rogers Considers Himself Abused.

Mesars. Eldridge and Ingersoll Execute a Pas de Denr.

The Municipal Contest in Peoria, Ill., and Other Issues.

> WASHINGTON, Monday, April 16, 1866. TESTIMONY ABOUT RECONSTRUCTION.

The most important testimony, and the most damaging deliberation in all his answers. As he is probably the ablest man in the South, and on account of the prominent erally known which should be widely circulated. For days Clement L. Vallandigham has been here, and quartered with Mr. Stephen's, at his private boarding-house. Among the most frequent visitors there have been Daniel W. Voorbees, Harris, Saulsbury, and all the most notoriously disloyal men of this vicinity, and the leading Copperheads of the country. Such have been his ations and his counselors. While he was on the the slaves were freemen and citizens. Mr. Stephens was blear in the belief that the South had done all they intended any Constitutional amendments of any kind as a condition of restoration, because they could not be heard in their discussion and have a vote upon their adoption in Congress. To a question of Gov. Boutwell's, as to what they would be adopted, he replied:

"When they abandoned their attempt at Secession they sup-posed they were thus entitled to representation, and that they would be recognized as members of the Union; but my opin-ion is that they would not, and that their members on the floor

It is customary to allow witnesses to take their evidence when written out by the stenographer and look over it to correct any errors that may have crept in, or to add any little matters forgotten at the time. Mr. Stephens was furnished with his evidence, and took it to his rooms, where a council of his friends was held. What was re-solved upon is evident from the fact that his whole evidence has been gone over, and at least 20 alterations were made, in many instances moderating his answers down to conceal what his friends considered would damage their cause and interfere with their programme. The answer shove enoted in which he stated that if he and his colleagues were admitted they would vote down this proposition to amend the Constitution, was stricken out entire, and the following inserted in its place:

"But they feel that they are constitutionally entitled to be beard by their Senators and Members in Congress upon this, or any other proposed amendment. I do not, therefore, think that they would ratify that emendment suggested as a condi-tion precedent to being admitted to representation in Con-

The House Judiciary Committee on Saturday had Judge Advocate Holt before them, who testified at length upon the case of Jeff. Davis and C.C. Clay; their complicity with the assassination conspiracy, and what steps have been taken to bring them to justice; he also furnished the Committee with considerable documentary evidence so important that they immediately placed an injunction of secrecy upon it, and to-night several members pronounce it sufficient to convict and hang both of them.

SENATOR PESSENDEN is very unwell and not able to be in his seat.

MR. STANSBURY. Henry G. Stansbury, who was to-day nominated for Supreme Judge, is a native of New-York, but moved to Lancaster. Ohio, where he studied and practiced law for many years. He then went to Cincinnati, and having lived there for some years, went to Newport, Kentucky, to reside, while he practiced law in Ohio. He was originally an old Whig, and voted for Buchanan. But in 1860, being a personal friend of Mr. Lincoln, he voted for him, been here in close and intimate relations with the President, and rumor says he wrote the late veto of the Civil Rights bill, or, at least, prepared the legal part of it. He is about sixty years of age, and is considered one of the ablest confirmation that he is from Ohio, which State has already one Judge and the Chief-Justice. There is a considerabl diversity of opinion as to his confirmation. Nothing will probably be done for some days, as the Honse has passed a bill, which is now in the Senate, reorganizing the Court, and which only provides for eight Judges beside the Chief-Justice. This bill is now before the Senate Ju-diciary Committee, and should it be passed, no confirmation will be needed.

Senator McDougall was so grossly intoxicated to-day as not to be responsible for his conduct; but his assault pure patriot in the country-was very disgraceful. tion of McDougall was very severe, who, in his attempt to reply, commenced a strain of blasphemy and billingsgate in which he was stopped by the presiding officer, who should have sufficient for the country to expel a member

who has not come to the Senate Chamber in several years

SENATOR STEWART'S PROPOSITION. The Reconstruction Committee to-day heard Senator Stewart on his propositions for reconstruction. They ex-

pect to report some amendment this week for the action of the House-in all probability Mr. Broomall's amend

The nomination of Henry A. Smythe as Collector, to-day, took many by surprise, it being known to but few that he was the fortunate man. His nomination is looked apon with favor by the Senate, and there seems to be no bstacle as yet in the way of confirmation. He has the redit of being above repreach.

An attempt may be made to-morrow to bring up Color-

ado for admission in the Senate, but it has poor prespect

PARADE POSTPONED. The colored parade was postponed to day on account of the rain, but will come off on Thursday next.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS. The House took up this afternoon the Military bill, and nly made one material amendment, viz.: by adopting Mr. Stevens's amendment to have two colored cavalry

regiments. To-morrow the question of the Veteran Re-

serves comes up. Further delays on the Tax bill indicate that it will not be brought in before the last of the week. FINANCIAL.

The disbursements and transfers of Treasury Department, last week, amounted to \$4,031,009. Of this sum \$672,584 was disbursed on account of war; \$683,168 on count of the navy; and \$354,906 on account of he Interior Department. The total amount of disbursements and transfers for the quarter ending March 31, was \$332,306,174. Government funds renaining in the vaults of the United States Treasury Tenders, \$8,476,000; small denominations of national bank notes, \$912,500; fractional currency of all denominations, \$1,530,427; gold, \$327,549; silver, \$2,634; copper and nickel, \$590; Reserve Fund, Temporary Lean, \$16,-140,000; Reserve Fund, Special, \$7,000,000; Reserve Fund, arplus issue of U. S. Notes, \$37,932,425; Reserve fund surplus issue Compound Interest Notes, \$24,960,000; Compound Interest Notes in the Redemption Division,

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day exceeded \$1,990,869.

The total receipts last week were \$3,599,627.

Intelligence was received to-day at the State Department from the United States Consul at Aspinwall, dated on the 1st inst., that a disease, feared to be Rinderpest, has broken out among the cattle along the line of the Panama Railroad, and that hundreds are dying daily. The isease, although resembling cattle murrain, is more violent in form, and more fatal in effect; which the Consul states induces the belief that it is the genuine European

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

The National Bank-note circulation issued last week amounted to \$1,121,780; total amount thus issued, \$266,-504,340. The total amount of bonds now held by the United States Treasurer, in trust for circulation of National Banks and for deposits in designated Government depostories, is \$355,389,000.

CONCERNING MR. HAYS. The friends of Harry J. Hays of New-Orleans, who has just been nominated for Sheriff of the city, have for some time past been here endeavoring to obtain his pardon by the President. The President fails to discover the propriety of pardoning Hays, who was one of the prime movers in the scheme of Rebellion, and who, as a Brigadier General, served from its opening, to its close, in the Confederate Army. Ex-Gen. Hays is consequently in a bad fix, and if elected, will not be allowed to assume the duties of his

Ex-Gov. Tod of Ohio, authorizes his friends to say that he use of his name as one of the Vice-Presidents of the so-called " Johnson National Union Club," is without his authority or consent. Gov. Tod has no sympathy with any similar organization, and having always been somewhat careful in the selection of his associates, does not at this late day propose to affiliate with the class of men composing the organization referred to.

MANASSAS GAP RAILROAD.

The stockholders of the Manassas Gap Railroad, who 000, and to accept the new charter, to invite the cooperation of the Valley, the Winchester, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies in the construction of a road from to Strasburg, and to repair thoroughly their road from Strasburg to Alexandria, even if, in order to get the necessary funds, they had to sell out to the Baltimore Company their road and its franchises between Strasburg and Har-

THE DIRECT TAX.

The following statement exhibits the amount of direct tax levied in compliance with the Act of Congress, August 5, 1861, on the States below enumerated, together with the actual amount received up to date and the

Direct tax levied on Virginia	\$796,918 . 193,690	
Amount remaining unpaid. Direct tax levied on North Carolina. Direct tax paid up to date.	\$603,227 \$489,765	
Total amount remaining unpaid Direct tax levied on South Carolina Direct tax paid up to date	GEO MORE	з
Total amount remaining unpaid Direct tax levied on Tennessee Direct tax paid up to date	4302,013	3
Total amount remaining unpaid Direct tax levied on Arkansas. Direct tax paid up to date	\$222,003	Э
Total amount remaining unpaid	\$169,208	-
To the Associated Press.		

JUDGE UNDERWOOD'S RECENT DECISION. Judge Underwood, Judge of the United States District Court for Virginia, has published a card to correct a perverted report of one of his recent opinions in a habeas cor-

Judge Underwood says: "In that opinion I did not express a doubt of the legality of the late peace proclamation nor was its legality called in question by any one connected with the case, nor did I express the opinion that the writ of habeas corous could not be executed in one State while it was not suppressed in another, but the very contrary

My opinion simply was that the late peace proclamation My opinion simply was that the late peace proclamation did not revoke the previous proclamation of President Lin-coln, suspending, in certain cases, the writ in the States lately in insurrection, and stated that the peace prodlama-tion did not include Texas, and that it had not and was not intended to have so broad and general an application as the petitioner supposed, and therefore it refused to grant his graver.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION. SENATE ... WASHINGTON, April 16, 1866.

Mr. Wilson reported, without amendment, from the Committee on Military Affairs, a joint resolution appointing Managers for a National Asylum for disbanded volunteers.

ARIZONA GOLD OFFICES.

Mr. RAMSEY (Minn.) presented a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, for the establishment of offices for the melting, assaying and stamping of gold and silver at Aubrey and Tucson, in Arizona; Austin, in Nevada; at Santa Fé, in New-Mexico; at Great Salt Lake City, in Utah; at Borse City, in Islaho; at Virginia City, in Montana, and at Dulott, in Minnesota. The remaining provisions organizing these offices are similar to the act establishing the New-York Assay Office. By the sixth section the option is given to miners to receive the act establishing the New-York Assay Office. By the sixth section the option is given to miners to receive the bullion in bars or ingots, less two per centum for cost of assay, or, in lien thereof, to receive gold notes or certificates payable at the mints in San Francisco or Philadelphia, and which shall also be receivable in payment of all debts due to the United States.

appointment of a Commission to consist of three officers of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, to report next Session upon the best plans and proper places for bridging the Mississippi River with least impediment to navigation, and appropriating \$10,000 to defray the expenses of the Commission. The preamble enforces the necessity of securing greater safety and economy of faircad transit across the river, and at the same time of pretecting navigation from all obstruction especially with the prevalent mode of towing barges by steamers which requires a much wider channel-way than formerly.

THE MILITARY.

requires a much wider channel-way than formerly.

THE MILITARY.

Mr. Wilson reported from the Military Committeewithout amendment, a bill to provide for the national de,
fense by establishing a uniform militia and active velunteer militia force in the United States. The bill has been

published in the Senate report heretofore.

BARLEY.

Mr. HOWARD presented a memorial from Detroit manu

Mr. Howakh presented a memorial from Detroit manu-facturers of malt liquors, asking a reduction of the duty on imported barley. Referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. Cowan presented the concurrent resolution of the New-York Legislature, asking Congress to appropriate \$578,680 to pay for clothing furnished to soldiers in the War of 1812.

THANKS TO GEN. HANCOCK.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported the resolution of thanks to Gen. Hancock. MINT AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Mr. STEWART offered a joint resolution for the discentinuance of the branch mint at New-Orleans, and the appropriation of its machinery to and in the completion of a branch mint in Nevada. Referred to the Committee on

THE ARMY REGISTER.

Mr. ANTHONY offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire whether the full army register has been compoled in accordance with a resolution of March 7, 1865, what its cost would be, etc. Adopted.

WooLEN GOODS IN OREGON.

Mr. Williams presented the petition of the Oregon City
Manufacturing Company, setting forth that they are engaged in the manufacture of woelen cloths, and they are gaged in the manufacture of worlen cloths, and they are compelled to pay a fix, first on the raw material and then on the manufactured article. They ask a monification of the Internal Revenue law, that shall ask them to pay but one tax. Reterred to the Finance Committee,

one tax. Referred to the Finance Committee.

A RAILROAD ORDER.

Mr. Howe called up the Senate bill to rescind the order
of the President designating the Sioux City and Pacific
Railroad a branch of the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Howard said the order referred to was insued by
President Lincoln December 25, 1864.

Mr. Grimes offered a substitute for Mr. Howard's bill
requiring the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad to construct
here Pacific branch upon the best and most direct route. ir Pacific branch upon the best and most direct route ject to the future approval of the President of the

subject to the fature approva.

United States.

In the course of the debate, Mr. McDougall charged
Mr. Conness with having a personal interest in the natter,
and that he was discussing the bill with a view to his own
interests, and not with a regard for the public good.

Mr. Conness responded in an excited manner that Mr. Mr. Converse responded in an excited manner that Mr. McDougall was not in a condition to know what he was soft as the constantly in such a state that he was a disgrace to this body.

Mr. McDorgall—I rise, Mr. President, for the purpose of pronouncing the assertion of the Senator a fall-chood.

Mr. Convess-Mr. President, I ask to be protected

THE PRESIDENT pro tem .- The Chair will endeavor at THE PRESIDENT protein.—The Chair will character all times to protect Senators in debate.

Mr. McDougall.—Mr. President, I desire to state a point of order. My colleague has made a statement personal to myself, which is false in point of fact. I submit that he, having made an assertion which is untrue, it is strictly parhamentary for me to pronounce that assertion a falsehood, and to call the Senator to order.

Mr. Sumner.—Mr. President, I respectfully submit that the Senator cannot be allowed to proceed; he is entering into an argument.

the Senator cannot be allowed to proceed; he is entering into an argument.

Mr. Mr. DOUGALL—I am stating my point of order.

The CHAIR was unable to perceive that the Senators' and made any point of order.

Mr. McDOUGALL—I repeat that my colleague has uttered a falsehood; that the term which I apply to his remarks is strictly parliamentary both according to the practice and precedent of the British Parliament and of this Senate for 50 years, and that I have a right to use it.

Mr. CONNESS—The Senator (McDougali) does not represent California, either politically or morally. He was en franchised by that State five years ago, since which time he has not returned to see his constituents, or that his constituents might see him. I have been compelled to sit here and submit to the assumptions and representations made by that Senator. I have been compelled to sit here and submit to the assumptions and representations made by that Senator, to have borne it; I have sat in my place when that Senator, so far from representing that tions made by that Senator. I have borne it, I have sat in my place when that Senator, so far from representing that high-toned, moral and courageous constituency—that great sovereignty—sat in his chair, or, rather, lay in his chair, the object of pity before an audience assembled here from every State in the Union. I have covered my eves more than once with shame before these exhibitions. My associates now most not understand that I am dead to all considerations of this character, but sit slently and quietly, and in pity even or him. I was biding the time when the Senator [McDougall by the termination of his official career, should cease thus to misrepresent, thus to huntinate, thus to shock, and thus to disgrace, not only the State that honored him and enfranchised him, but the American character and the American Senate. But, Sir, I could not bear it this merning, in view of the wanton, unprovoked and disorderly assault made upon myself. The Senator rises here and bandles the word

Senate. But, sir, I come no seem to the sassault made upon myself. The Senator rises here and bandles the word "falsehood." Mr. President, against me the Senator dare not do that out of this body.

Mr. McDougall rose, rapped his desk excitedly, and

said, "I will do it."

Mr. CONNESS—Mr. President, I dare not reply, for my senatorial character is in issue here. I dare not reply here to conduct so despicable as that is. I dare not respond to it. Sir. In my character for truth and veracity, and for it. Sir. In my character for truth and veracity, and for to conduct so despicable as that is. I dare not respond to it, Sir. In my character for truth and veracity, and for honor, and in the representative character, I have no comparison to make, Sir, with him. I shrink, Sir, from the contrast as from all the pollution that hell could vomit forth in its most disgusting form. I have no contrast to make, Mr. President, with charity, with kindness, with what was due to the senatorial relation, notwithstanding the provocation in every point of view. I would at any time since I have been sent here, have sacrificed them all before the high and imperious duty of vindicating this great American forum, and would have east a vote from any day for the expulsion of the Senator (McDougall) because of his offenses, committed here, again and again, against the dignity of this body. But, Sir, I could not lead on such a work, forgetful of this consideration on his behalf. He has repeated again and again these outrages and violations of order, and decorum, and dignity, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. The Senate have constantly done themselves and the country a wrong. It was not enough, Mr. President, for that Senator that this great body had concluded that he was not fit to be any longer a member of any of its Committees to sit upon legislative questions. That salient but most positive condemnation, so far from bringing reformation or change, has sunk and degraded the object still more, Sir, until, having no character to lose, and nothing in controversy, he rises here and commits the last offense this morning.

Mr. JOHNSON rose and suggested that it would be better to discontinue a discussion of this kind.

Mr. McDougall rose to interrupt Mr. Johnson to say a few words.

Mr. JOHNSON declined to yield.

few words.

Mr. JOHNSON declined to yield.

Mr. CONNESS said he had closed his remarks in relation to his colleague. He felt as deeply as any man could feel the pain of this whole proceeding. He regretted it. But he could say no less than he had said under the provocation he had received.

Mr. McDougall rose and said he would be more re-

Mr. McDougall rose and said he would be more respectful in his language than his colleague whom he would not speak of as the sober, but as the superb Senator (Conness). There was a little story that would suit the case. It was that of a man by the name of Pettigru of South Carolina who won a case at law against a family, one of the fighting members of which met him one day, and walking up to him, said: "Mr. Pettigru, you are a d—diar." Pettigru took no notice. Then said he: "Pettigru, you are a g—d d—d scoundrel." Pettigru took no notice. Then said he, "Pettigru, you are a g—d d—d s—n of a b—h."

The Curan (Mr. Foster) interrupted Mr. McDougall to

CHAIR (Mr. Foster) interrupted Mr. McDougall to

The CHAIR (Mr. Foster) interrupted Mr. McDougall to not to be repeated in the Senate.

Mr. McDougall then said he would make a few remarks, due to himself. He proceeded to relate what occurred during the contest in the California Legislature when he was elected Senator. A gentleman, then a State Senator of California, called on him and arged him to be a candidate. He declined, but afterward agreed to run, and the same person became his violent enemy and the advocate of a man who was in favor of establishing Slavand this same person became his violadvocate of a man who was in favor of advocate of a man who was in favor of establishing Slavery in California. When the election was over, and he (Mr. McDongail) was successful, this State Senator called on him to congratulate him. He declined his congratulations, knowing him to have been his enemy. There were men who never could cease to slander those whom they had once injured.

On motion of Mr. Doolittle, further consideration of the pending bill was postponed until morning.

LQUORS IN THE CAPITOL.

The Senate agreed to the appointment of the Committee of Conference on the resolution to prohibit the sale of liquors in the Capitol.

NAVELARD AT ANNAPOLIS

NAVY-YARD AT ANNAPOLIS.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill authorizing the establishment of a Navy-Yard and coal and naval depot at the harbor of Annapolis, Md., which was referre to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Hendricks called up the bill from the Naval Committee for the relief of certain naval contractors, directing the payment to certain parties of the sums named in the bill, to make good losses sustained by the building of iron-clads. After some remarks from Mr. Hendricks in favor of the bill, Mr. Germso effered a substitute for it, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the parties named in the bills the sums accredited to them by a Naval Board appointed by resolution of March last, provided that, except in the case of the Comanche, the amount shall not exceed 12 per cent of the original contract price.

Mr. Summer offered an amendment declaring Mr. Donald McKay of Boston and Miles Greenwood of Cincinnati to be entitled to the same rate of compensation as

is provided for the parties building the same kind of vessels built by them.

Mr. Nyr moved to strike out 12 per cent and insert 15 per cent, in Mr. Grimes's amendment.

On motion of Mr. Wane, further consideration of the above was postponed until to-morrow.

The bill in relation to the habeas corpus was taken up, The Senate at 4:30 o'clock went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REPRESENTATION.

The first business in order being the call of States for bills and joint resolutions.

Mr. Hill (Ind.) introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States in the apportionment of representatives according to the number of voters in the several States, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

ELECTION OF CONGRESSIAIN.

Mr. JENCKES (R. I.) introduced a bill providing for the election of members to Congress, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

CLAIMS OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. Wand (N.Y.) introduced a bill authorizing payment to the State of New-York of \$57,628, for the purpose of paying the claims of the Milita of that State who served in the war of 1812, for clothing and other contingent expenses. The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee or A neurosistics.

penses. The on was read twee an reserve in intee on Appropriations.

Mr. Ward also presented resolutions of the Legislature of New-York on the same subject.

Mr. Keicham presented the concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of the State of New-York in regard to the adjudicated claims of the militia of that State who served in the war of 1812.

in the war of 1812.

RECORD OF DEEDS.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) introduced a bill authorizing non-residents to have deeds recorded in the office of the Clerk of the United States District and Circuit Courts; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Ju-

Mr. Patte (Wis.) introduced a bill to provide for the transportation of vessels round the Falls of Niagara, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Roads.

MINNESOTA LANDS.

Mr. DONNELLY (Minn.) introduced a bill making a grant of lands to the State of Minnesota to aid in the construction of the Hastings (Minn.) River and Red River of the North Rairoad; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

NEBRASKA PENITENTIARY.

Mr. HITCHOOCK (Nebraska) introduced a bill to provide or the crection of a penitentiary in the Territory of Neraska, which was read twice and referred to the Com-

mittee on Territories.

SURVEYOR GENERAL IN NEERASKA.

Mr. Hirtencock also introduced a bill to remove the office of Surveyor General of the States of Iowa and Wisconsin to Portsmouth, Nebraska, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

DISTRIBUTION.

Mr. HAYES introduced a joint resolution to authorize the distribution of a pertion of the surplus copies of the American State papers in the custedy of the Secretary of the Interior. LIBRARY PRIVILEGES.

Mr. HAYES also introduced a joint resolution extending the privilege of the library of Congress to certain officers of the United States including the General-in-Chief, Heads

of the United States including the General-in-Chief, Heads of Bureau, &c.

Both resolutions were read twice and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Bounty Pension Collectors.

The call of States for bills having been concluded the next business in order during the morning hour, was the call of States for resolutions.

Mr. Haves offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the punishment by imprisonment or otherwise of persons who, as agents of altorneys for the collection of bounty pensions, &c., shall collect and convert the same to their own use.

THE WHEZ TRIAL.

THE WIRZ TAIAL.

Mr. GARFIELD (Ohio) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of War to have prepared for publication the proceedings on the trial of Henry Wirz, embracing as nearly as possible in the language of the witnesses a summary of the testimony given and the decisions, finding, and sentence of the Court, together with the address of the Judge-Advocate and that made in defense of the prisoner. EXEMPTION FROM TAX.

Mr. PLATT presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio in favor of subjecting to State taxation national currency and other obligations. They were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. REPORT OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE.

Mr. SCHENK offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the House the report of the Judge-Advocate-General, and such other information as may be a soord of on file in his Department, showing what are the facts in the case, and what steps have been taken to bring to justice and punishment the murderers of 18 soldiers of the 1st and 2d Regiments or North Carolina loyal infanity, alleged to have been tried and exsecuted by order of the Rebel Generals Picket and Hoke, ander the pretext of their being deserters from the Confederate service.

mary 5, 1866; whether that correspondence has been published by the French Government among the official documents communicated to the French Chambers or not; and especially any correspondence in regard to any specific promise from the French Emperor to put a stop to his proceedings in the sister Republic of Mexico, and discontinue imperialism there.

Mr. Paine offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire into, and report on the expediency of providing by amendment of the rules, that when the House shall have under consideration a bill or resolution returned by the President with his objection, neither a motion to lay on the table nor a motion to postpone in definitely shall be in order.

Mr. Elderinge moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost by a vote of 45 Yeas against 57 Nays.

The resolution was then adopted.

which was lost by a vote of to Yeas against.

The resolution was then adopted.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MATTER.

Mr. INGERSOLL offered a resolution, instructing the Committee for the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of establishing by law the "eight hour system," as it is called, as constituting a day's work for the District

of Columbia.

Mr. FARSSWORTH asked if the resolution should not be

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked if the resolution should not be amended by reducing the time to six hours and a half.

Other members suggested six hours and a quarter and other limits of time.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) suggested that a proposition on the subject of the Government employes in the District was before the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the Committee had taken action on it.

Mr. INGERSOLL said he was aware of that. But this resolution went further, and proposed to establish by law a regulation of the hours of labor in this District for all laboring classes.

regulation of the hours of labor in this District for all laboring classes.

Mr. Farssworth moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost by a vote of 16 Yeas against 91 Nays.

The morning hour having expired the resolution went over until next Monday.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

On motion of Mr. Wentworth the house then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, when the concurrent resolution prohibiting the sale of spirituous and other liquors in the Capitol building and grounds was taken up, the Senate having disagreed to the amendment of the House extending the resolution to the other public buildings and grounds in the District.

On motion of Mr. Wentworth the House insisted on its amendment, and asked for a Committee of Conference.

INFORMATION FOR CONSULS.

Mr. STEVENS asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Whereas, It is important that our Legations abroad shall be

Whereas, it is important that our Legations arroad same skept fully advised of the state of the country; therefore be it Resolved by the House, the Senate concurring. That the Clerk of the House be directed to furnish three copies of The Merning Chronicle to each of our Foreign Legations. Consular Agents, and Commercial Agents, for the use of said Legations and attachés, and that he pay the same out of the contingent

fund of the House.

Mr. Robers objected.

Mr. Hale moved the question of order that this was a proposition to devote part of the contingent fund of the House for a purpose entirely outside of the organization and duties of the House.

The Speaker overniled the point of order. In an appropriation bill a sum was set apart for the contingent expenses of the House, and it was for itself to determine how that was should be disbursed.

of the House, and it was for itself to determine how that sum should be disbursed.

Mr. Stevens moved to suspend the rules, in order to enable him to offer the resolution.

The House refused to suspend the rules by a vote of 60 Yens against 44 Nays—not two-thirds.

NAVY BALANCES.

Mr. ROGERS presented the joint resolutions of the New-Jersey Legislature in favor of increasing the salaries of naval officers; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE LAND-GRANT RAHLROAD.

Messrs. ETHERIDGE and Cons presented the joint resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature in favor of changing the route of the Land-Grant Railroad from Portage to Superior. It was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Committee on Reconstruction eported to the House additional testimony taken in refer

reported to the House additional testimony taken in reference to Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, and Mississippi. It was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. CONFISCATION OF CONFEDERATE LANDS.

M. FARSEWORTH OFCICE & RESUltion, which was

adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inadopted, instructing the Committee of the engine whether any and what action is necessary to confis-cate the title to lands that were purchased by the late Con-federate States, and used for prison camps and other pur-

reference to an article in The Cencinnati Daily Gazette, making fun of him, and describing him as a rather ignorant man, who had been bally "sold" in the House some weeks ago by the Latin phrase "et al." occurring frequently in the accounts of the Commissioner of Agriculture, some one suggesting that Mr. Whaley was responsible for the appointment of this very expensive "Mr. Etsal;" an imputation which Mr. Whaley at the time ignorantly repudiated. The correspondent described the incident, and it was to his description of it that Mr. Whaley objected to as unkind and angenerous. It was too common a thing, he thought, for reporters to stander members.

Mr. Rogers rose to make a personal explanation in reference to a paragraph which appeared in The New-York Times of Friday last, reflecting on Mr. Conkling in connection with the introduction of the Bankrapt bill, which he had been instrumental in defeating. He himself had thought of introducing it again in order to revive the Committee; but had judged it better to let it come from one of the members of the majority side of the House, and the Speaker, whom he had consulted, had agreed with him on the prepriety of having Mr. Conking offer the bill. (Laughter.) He was convinced that the country should have some kind of a Bankrupt bill, and so was Mr. Conking. It was a mere matter of courtesy to Mr. Jenekes that the bill was introduced—not to take away any of the presting of the gentleman from Row York (Mr. Conkling) and some other gentleman, as it was his dnity to do, in reference to parliamentary questions, that the Special Committee on the Bankrupt law could be revived by the introduction of a new bill, and its reference to that Committee.

Mr. Ross (ill.) suggested that he would like to see some of that refreshing matter come from the Kepublican side of the House.

Mr. Corkling proceeded. He had satisfied himself that the malicious and somewhat venomous paragraph which

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of the House.

Mr. Conkling proceeded. He had satisfied himself that the malicious and somewhat venomous paragraph which had been read was not telegraphed to The New-York Times by either of the avowed and responsible Washington correspondents of that paper. From a long acquaintance with one of those gentlemen he should have been very much surprised if he had made use of a mere act of personal courtesy to defame any member of the House.

Mr. Jenckess stated his belief that the fact was as had been stated by both the gentlemen from New-Jersey and New-York. The bill had been introduced while he was absent from his seat; but immediately upon his return, the gentleman (Mr. Conkling) explained the reasons of his action, and secured his (Mr. Jenckes's) thanks therefor. He had no connection whatever with the origination or publication of the paragraph.

Mr. RAYMOND said he rose neither to make disclaimers nor admissions. He simply rose in consequence of the somewhat peculiar language which his colleague (Mr. Conkling) had seen fit to apply to the paragraph in question. This was the first time The New-York Times had been drawn into this controversy. He had understood that paragraph to have appeared in other papers. His colleague had acquitted two gentlemen of all responsibility for that paragraph, but whether they would be obliged to him for his voluntary acquitital was their concern. He did not know but that his colleague might have intended, from some peculiarity in his maner and emphasis, to throw the responsibility on him (Mr. Kaymond),

bility for that paragraph, but whether they would be obliged to him for his voluntary acquirtal was their concern. He did not know but that his colleague might have intended, from some peculiarity in his manner and emphasis, to throw the responsibility on him (Mr. Raymond), as the known editor of the paper. However, when his colleague would be more plain and explicit on that point, he (Mr. Raymond) should be prepared to give him such an answer as the case might require.

Mr. CONKLINO said that if his colleague thought there was anything in the evidence, circumstantial or otherwise, before the House, calling on him to admit or disclaim having telegraphed or inspired a libel on one of his colleagues, that was a question for him. He repeated that he had reasons to believe that neither of the ordinary correspondents of The Times sent that paragraph.

Mr. RAYMOND said he did not feel disposed to disclaim or admit anything on the strength of such an appeal as his colleague had seen fit to make. He had not seen the paragraph, and had supposed when it was read at the desk that it was from The New-York Heredd. All he knew about the matter was that he was informed immediately after his colleague had introduced a bill that after killing the bill he had introduced it precisely in the same terms. He presumed he repeated the fact to several people. He did not remember whether he had repeated the fact to any newspaper correspondent. He had never had any feeling against his colleague in this or any other matter, and had never expressed any by correspondence or in conversation.

Mr. CONKLING desired to make one very emphatic disclaimer. That was that he had never expressed any by correspondence or in conversation.

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Mr. CONKLING the supplementation of his.

ducing it and claiming it as his own. He therefore re-peated that it was an extraordinary statement, and a ven-emous one, and he would stand by whathe said. If others were content to leave it there, he was quite content.

Mr. RAYMOND said he was not quite content to leave it just there. He begged now to say, as he had said before, just there. He begged now to say, as he mad said occase that he was in no sense responsible for that paragraph, except possibly by conversation with others he might have made himself responsible for the fact stated in it—the fact cept possibly by conversation with others he might have made himself responsible for the fact stated in it—the fact that his colleague having opposed the bill and contributed to its defeat, immediately reintroduced the same bill. That was a fact, and, in the absence of any explanation, he would take leave to say that the circumstance gave rise to a construction which might or might not be venomous, but was certainly not complimentary. He (Mr. Raymond) put no such construction on it, but he would take the liberty to say that others did. The explanation given was satisfactory, he supposed, to all; it was to the gentleman who was the acknowledged author of the bill. With that explanation the matter was clear enough; without it, he submitted it was not clear enough.

After some further skirmishing, harmless in its effects, the matter was allowed to drop.

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Mr. Van Hoen (N. Y.) presented petitions from Niag ara and Genesee Counties, New-York, signed by 245 citizens, asking for an increase of the duty on wool.

Mr. CONKLING presented the petition of the owners of several flax-mills praying that a duty of at least 50 per cent ad valorem be laid on coarse flax, yarns, coarse linens, hemp and jute goods, and no duty on foreign flax for fine fabrics; and also a petition of the citizens of Utica, praying for the passage of laws regulating interior State insurances. They were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Meaus.

THE ARMY ORGANIZATION.

The House took up the regular order of business and proceeded to consider the bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs to reorganize and establish the Army of the United States. The pending question being on the amendment to the 3d section.

Mr. STEVENS moved to amend the section by providing that two of the new cavalry regiments shall be composed of selected upon.

Mr. CHANLER opposed the amendment, and demanded the yeas and nays.

The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 69 yeas

against 28 nays.

Several other amendments were proposed and discussed. Several other amendments were proposed and discussed, and some were agreed to.

Mr. Ross [III.] moved to recommit the bill to the Military Committee with instructions to modify, to remodel it on the plan of reducing the army to 40,000.

Mr. Rogers (N. J.) made a speech in favor of the proposed reduction, which Mr. BLAINE characterized as a "slashy, washy style of debate."

The motion was lost.

Mr. Rogens moved to amend the third section by adding to it a provise that the army should exceed 30,000.

Mr. Schenck submitted that the amendment was not in

Mr. Rogers appealed to Mr. Schenek to wait until he

Mr. ROGERS appeared to Mr. Schenek to wait until he found out his object.

Mr. SCHENCK-Oh, I know your object. It is to make that same old speech that we have on every occasion.

Mr. ROGERS protested that it was not.

The point of order was overfuled by the Speaker protein, Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois.

Mr. ROGERS said he wished to vindicate himself from

Mr. Rogens said he wished to vindicate himself from the malicious assaults which the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Blaine) was in the habit of making upon him, whenever he (Mr. Rogers) addressed the House. He always confined himself to the question before the House, and never digressed from the subject. [Laughter.] He made no general speeches, nor no Saturday speeches, and he should be treated at least with common respect by the gentleman from Maine. The House would recollect how that the gentleman had abused him, and treated him in the most shameful and indecorous manner on the occasion, some weeks since, of his speaking to a series of resolutions which he had offered. It was most contemptible and indiscreet on the part of that gentleman to undertake to browbeat and malign him whenever he addressed the House.

Mr. BLAINE pleaded that the gentleman from New him, he was willing to apologize.

Mr. Rogers accepted the apology, and withdrew his

amendment.
After further amendments to the third section, the

tion however having been passed over informally, provide

as follows:

Section I. Be it exacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled. That the military force establishment of the United States shall beneafter consist of five regiments of artillery. It regiments of cavalry, 55 regiments of infantry, the Professors and Corps of Cadete of the United States Military Academy, and such other forces as shall be provided for by this act, to be known as the Army of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further exacted. That the five regiments of artillery provided for by this act shall consist of the five regiments of artillery provided for by this act shall consist of the five regiments of artillery shall have the same organization as is now prescribed by law for the 5th regiment of artillery. Provided, that the regimental adjutants, quartermaters and commissatives shall hereafter be first fleutenants.

Sec. 3. And be if firther exacted, That to the six regiments of cavalry now in service there shall be added six regiments, two of which shall be composed of colored men having the same organization as is now provided by law for the cavalry regiments, and in making appointments to fill the original vacancies in the regiments thus provided for, and for a period of three years after the passage of this act, and all the First and Second Lieutenants and two-thirds of the officers of each of the grades above that of First Lieutenant, shall be selected from among the officers and soldiers of volunteers who have served in the army of the United States in the late was for the suppression of the Rebellion, and have been distinguished for capacity, good conduct and efficient service, provided however, that graduates of the United States Military Academy shall immediately upon such graduation be eligable to appointment as Second Lieutenants, and that after the original vacancies are filled enlisted men of the Region radial and armed and drilled as infantry, at the discretion of the President; but the number so dismounted shall be

have one Veterinary Surgeon whose compensation shall be \$400 per month.

The fourth section, which now came before the House for amendment, reads as follows:

And be it further exacted, That the infantry regiments herein provided for shall consist of the first ten regiments of infantry of ten companies each, now in service; of twenty-seven regiments, to be formed by adding two new companies to each of the twenty-seven battalions constituting the remaining nine regiments; of ten regiments to be raised and officered as hereinafter provided for, to be called the Veteran Reserve Corps; and of eight regiments of colored men to be raised and officered as in hereinafter provided, to be known as United States Colored troops.

Mr. Boyer (Penn.) moved the amend the section by striking out all in reference to interpreteran Reserve Corps and to colored troops.

The amendment was lost by a vote of Yeas 16, Nays 79.

Mr. Dawes moved to amend by striking out the words of ten regiments to be raised and officered as hereinafter provided for to be called the Veteran Reserve Corps." He addressed the House in support of his amendment.

Mr. Isognsoll (11), opposed the motion, speaking in highly complimentary terms of the Veteran Reserve Corps, which ought to be retained, he said, as the Old Guard of the Republic.

The SPEAKER pro tem. thought that that was not in order.

Mr. Eldridge—I wish the decision was the other way, for the gentleman (Mr. Ingersoll) certainly has no more contempt for me than I have for him. [Encouragement from the Democratic side.]

Mr. INGERSOLL—I do not care any thing about what the gentlemagrays. I have had to hear 1 ac slang and slander of such as he for several years. I did not personally call him contemptible. I applied the term to a political party that has embarrassed the Union, encouraged the Rebellion, and done all that it could to defeat the North in the late war. I do call such people contemptible.

Mr. ROGENS protested that it was out of order for a member to abuse the members of another party, unless they had an opportunity to reply. If that opportunity was given, he was willing to let the whole day be devoted to that. If there were traiters and Dismionists any where, these were in the ranks of the opposite party. [Calls to order.]

Mr. Ingersoll, wished to say a word.

Mr. Eldridge insisted that as the Chair had decided the

mot in order in his remarks, as not easily permarks as subject under discussion.

Mr. Eldelings submitted that the gentleman was out of order in charging members on his side of the House with being followers of Jeff. Davis. That, he said, was his point of order.

being followers of Jeff. Davis. That, he said, was his point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tem. (with much seriousness of mannear)—The Chair cannot decide whether that is in order or not. [Outbursts of laughter.]

Mr. Rocers offered to withdraw all objection and let Mr. Ingersoil proceed, if members on his side were allowed to answer him.

The SPEAKER pro tem.—The gentleman from Illinois is entitled to the floor, and will proceed in order.

Mr. Ingersoil, resuming—I was showing the necessity of preserving the Veteran Reserve Corps, and for that purpose was showing that from present indications the Rebel power is to be restored in this country, with Jeff. Davis at its head.

Mr. Koes inquired whether his colleague had heard of the late numicipal election in Peoria, Ill.

Mr. Ingersoil, replied that he had; that there was a very heavy Copperhead majority there. He wassorry to say that men had been pardoned who were as deeply dyed in crime as Jeff. Davis and his accomplices and co-conspirators. He wanted the Veteran Reserve Corps as an organization to protect the country against such men.

The SPEAKER here announced that the gentleman's 15 minutes, to which the debate was limited, had expired.

The House, thereupon, at 4:15 p. m. adjourned.

Military Regulations-The Ottawa Murder Case -The Cornwall Fenian Examination-Affairs at Campo Bello-Mutiny-The Position

The Official Gazette publishes orders for the whole also a proclamation declaring the act respecting the publishes health to be inforced for six months; and also new quaran

tradition.

The Fenian examination at Cornwall begins to-morrow.

Mr. Devlin of Montreal and the Hon. J. S. McDonald are

have been put in irons.

A Gusta, Me., Monday, April 16, 1866.

Adjutant-Gen. Hodsdon left this afternoon for Calais with instructions from Gov. Cony to see that the laws of the State are not violated through any hostile demonstrations that may occur from the alleged Fenian movement on the border. It is regarded as almost certain by the Mayor of Calais, who telegraphs to the State authorities for protection, that a Fenian movement is seriously apprehended in that quarter.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, April 16, 1866.

About 150 Fenians left for Eastport in the boat tonight.

St. Catharines, C. W., Monday, April 16, 1866.
The Welland Canal is clear of ice and will be opened for navigation to-morrow, the 17th inst.
There is a good deal of ice yet in the Lake of Port Colborne, but if the weather should be favorable vessels will be able to navigate through in w1.78.

The Paris Exposition—Commissioner from Maine.

BidDeFord, Me., Monday, April 16, 1866.

The Hon. Chas. A. Shaw, Mayor of Biddeford, has been appointed Commissioner to the Exposition to be held in Paris next year.

The White Mountain Telegraph The American Telegraph Company are making arrangements to extend their White Mountain line from this v.l. lage to Whitefield and Lancaster. They hope to have the extension completed and offices opened by the 15th of

The bill as far as considered and amended, the first sec-

which ought to be retained, he said, as the Old Guard of the Republic.

Mr. ELDRINGE inquired why it was such a glorious thing to belong to the army. The gentleman from Illinois had not sought that privilege for himself.

Mr. INGERSOLL—I was required home, Sir, during the War to fake care of just such contemptible Copperheads as the gentleman from Wisconsin. [Laughter.] If all the honest and patriotic gentlemen like myself had gone to the front a.ch Copperheads as that gentleman would have gone to eternal ruin. [Laughter and applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

The Spraker pro tem. [Mr. Washburne of Illinois] declared that the applause in the galleries and in the hall was out of order.

Mr. Rogers asked the Chair whether it was in order in public debate to abuse a fellow-member of the House by calling him a contemptible Copperhead.

The Spraker pro tem. thought that that was not in order.

Mr. INGERSOLL wished to say a word.

Mr. Eldelfoe insisted that as the Chair had decided the
gentleman from Illinois to be out of order, he must be compelled, under the rules, to take his seat.

The Speaker, pro tem directed Mr. Ingersoll to take his
seat, which he did, amid much laughter.

Mr. Rice (Me.) moved that the gentleman from Illinois
he allowed to proceed in.

Mr. Rick (Me.) moved that the gentleman from Illinois be allowed to proceed in a c.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Ingersoll, resuming, said—Suppose Jeff. Davis should object, should I pay any attention to it?

Mr. Rogers raised the point of order that Jeff. Davis had nothing to do with the question before the House.

Mr. Ingersoll.—He may have. If that party ever gets into power, Jeff. Davis will be one of its leaders.

The Speaker pro tem, sustained the point of order, Mr. Eldbidge made another point of order, that the gentleman from Illinois bad no right to charge members of the House that they were the followers of Jefferson Davis, or that he was their leader. That was an abuse of the privileges of the House.

The Speaker pro tem, decided that Mr. Ingersell was not in order in his remarks, as not being pertinent to the subject under discussion.

of Maine-Feniane at Portland.

Mr. Devlin of Montreal and the Hon. J. S. McDonald are engaged for the defense.

Fastror, Mr., Monday, April 16, 1866.

The following has been circulated on board the English gunboat at Campo Bello:

"Salloss and Mausses: United States citizens invite you ashore where, if you leave behind the property and habiliments of slavery, you will find liberty, comrades and countrymen."

A mutiny broke out on board the steamer, and 40 men have been put in irons.

A Cutsta, Me., Monday, April 16, 1866.

Opening of the Welland Canal.